EUROPE.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

Mr. Seward's Dispatch on English Recognition of the End of the Rebellion.

The Fourth of July in London.

Censure and Resignation of the Lord Chancellor,

The Bremen steamship Hansa, Capt. Vor Santen, from Bremen on the 2d and Southampton of the 5th inst. arrived at this port at an early hour

The news by the Hausa is three days later than on latest advices.

The canvass for the impending elections pressing with great spirit, and the papers teem with

177. On the next day. Earl Granville, in the House of would be accepted on the prorogation of Parliament,

Her Majesty has, by an order of Council, authorize the transmission of goods and passengers from on-

Mr. Seward on English Recognition of the Termination of the Rebellion.

Earl Russell laid before Parliament on the ith inst. the following dispatch from Mr. Seward to Sir P Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, it reply to the official notification that the Government o Great Britain had recognized the Rebellion in th United States as at an end:

DEPARTMENT OF 10, 1865. 5

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865. 5

Sin: Due consideration has been given to a dispatch high Earl Russell address of to you on the 2d of June stant, and of which, on the 14th instant, you were so ind as to leave a copy at t is Department. The Fresient is gratified by the immemation which that paper contains, to the effect that Her Majesty's Government. contains, to the effect that her alogary as a larve determined to consider the war which crevailed between the United States and the of this country to have coased de facto, an Majesty's Government now recognize the ment of peace within the whole territory or were in undisturbed possession at the

he period of a whole month which shall elapse after new orders now to be issued by Her Majesty's Gov-nent shall have been received by the said author-any insurgent vessel which may be found in or h may enter any port, harbor, or waters of Her esty's dominions, and which may desire to divest which may enter any port, harbor, or waters or which may enter any port, harbor, or waters or divest itself of its warlike character, and to assume the flag of any nation recognized by Her Majesty's Government, with which Her Majesty is at peace, will be allowed to do so; and further, that such vessels, after disaming themselves, will be permitted to remain in such port, harbor, or waters without an insurgent flag, although the twenty-four hours rule will not be applicable to the cases of such vessels. Far from being able to admit the legality or justice of the instructions thus made, it is my duty to inform your Excellency that in the first place the United States cannot assent to an abridgment of reciprocal hospitalities between the public vessels of the United States and those of Great Britain. So long as Her Majesty's Government shall maist upon enforcing the twenty-four hours rule before mentioned, of which the United States have so long and, as they think, so justly complained, the United States must apthink, so justly complained. Again, it is my duty further to state that the United States cannot admit, and on the contrary they controvert and protest against the decision of the British Government, which would allow vessels-of-war of insurgents or pirates to enter or leave British ports, whether for disarmament or otherwise, or for assuming a foreign flag or otherwise. As to all insurgent or piratical vessels found in ports, harbors or waters of British dominions, whether they entered into such ports, harbors or waters before or after any new orders of Her Majesty's Government established there, this Government maintains and insists that such vessels are forfeited to and ought to be delivered to the United States upon reasonable application in such cases made, and that if captured at sea, under whatsoever flag, by a haval force of the United States, such capture will be lawful.

Notwithstanding, however, the exceptions and reser-

their victory. It is not democracy that has vanquished aristocracy, but Federalism that has triumphed over State Sovereiguty, and established the subordination of all other constitutional rights to those of the central power. The result must be the reconstruction of the American Union, and it is difficult to believe that any future accession can be more formidable than that or future secession can be more formidable than that or-ganized by Jefferson Davis. The Federal tie will prob-ably be strengthened, and the American people may gradually become one and indivisible, but it remains to

be shown whether that unity can be reconciled in practice with the principles laid down in the Declaration of Independence.

The subjection of the South, however, is as much a fait accompil as the Declaration of Independence itself, and a new chapter has thereby been opened in the history of the United States. Henceforward other battles, sieges and capitulations will take the place of Bunker Hill, Saratoga and Yorktown. Cornwallis and Burgyone will be dwarfed by Jackson and Lee, and it will not surprise us if Lincoln occupies a pedestal of equal hight with that of Washington. If, indeed, the importance of occurrences be determined by their scale, the War of Independence hardly admits of comparison with that which has just terminated. The forces collected on either side, the distances traversed, the lists of killed and wounded, and the ruin wrought in the former are as nothing by the side of the records of the late civil war. The tales of outrage and havoc inflicted by the British troops which have horrified three generations of Americans are already being superseded by more recent and vivid memories, and the heroic age of America will soon be transferred from the 18th to the 19th century. For years to come novelists will lay their plots in this revolutionary period, and orators will draw their most exciting materials from the same source. Nor can it be denied that the issues at stake were in proportion to the magnitude and desperation of the contest. Whether or not there should be a balance of power on the North American continent, and whether Slavery should be accepted by modern

Omar Pasha had arrived in Paris, and had interview with M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

The drawing of the bonds for the prizes in the Mexican Lottery loan took place on the 3d, and seven shares

were drawn.

The session of the Corps Legislatif closed on the 4th. The Vice-President, M. Schneider, in his farewell address to the House, said they would probably reassemble early in January next. He pointed out the importance of the matters discussed during the present session, and the liberty of the debates, into which, he added, "political controversies have largely entered, by the best from mate, convoluing of this since these con-

and England, acting with a view to the preservation of peace and general conciliation, have come to an agree-ment upon the principal questions which may result from the present state of American affairs. The Bourse remained firm on on the 4th. Rentes closed at 67f. 7c., or about the same as the present day.

It is asserted that Gen. Prim will be appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Spanish army, and Senor Ologiga will be nominated Euvoy Extraordinary at the Court of King Victor Emanuel.

A Vienna paper of the 3d inst. says: The a vicinia paper of the out list, says. The momination of Count Belerred as Minister of State will appear in td-morrow's official Gazette. The Archduke Charles Louis will make a communication to-morrow to the Upper House of the Reichsrath relative to the Ministeral crisis.

It was stated that a postal treaty had been concluded between Denmark and Prussia, by which letters passing from any place in one country to the other will pay a uniform rate of three graschen.

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, July 4.—This has bee quiet day in all departments of business. Very little vity has been noticeable in any of the Stock Exchangarket, and prices have generally closed without materication. Consols have remeined firm at the quotations at evening, and the only features in shares and foreignates rete the fluctuation in treat Western and the buoyancy to Hebel loan. Consols for money for the 7th were 104, 28 and for the August settlement 99, 2004.

American securities, which were very flat in the morals

Very Latest by the City of Washington.

REPUGRES AND VANKERS.

Southerners and New-Englanders-Their Aucestors-The Degeneracy of the Former-Its Cause-The Culture of Fruit-Vermin-The Children-The Negro-New-Englanders Being Exterminated

A Few Facts. From Our Special Correspondent

DONGOLA, UNION Co., Ill., June 20, 1865.

The large number of Southern people who have come from the South enables one who knew them there, fully to describe them here. One, also having a knowledge of the New-England people, can compare the two. The readers may be surprised to learn that the same destiny awaits both. The study of the human race is deeply interesting. It is a high duty.

A part of the Southern people have descended from English criminals who, on their arrival, were sold to the Many of the defects of their moral character have been transmitted to their children. No high object governs and to fish. They traded in property stolen by the slaves Rarely do they become owners of land, even where land they know nothing of the resources of the country or its nothing to imitate; in civilization nothing that they whole white population.

early removed from Pennsylvania and Maryland, to North Carolina; afterward they were joined by emifrom cities and progressive society; they speak the English language not as it was spoken at the time of the Revolution, but as it was spoken long before, for they had progressed little. They are industrious and religious, but they make no improvements; their minds never spend.

Another class descended from the English aristo acy, such as the younger sons of the nobility, many retained something of the character of their ancestors.

have formed the most valuable part of the population, what learning and skill in the arts she has possessed.

South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, have made very little impression on the character of the whole people. Instead of guiding they have been led; most of them have been absorbed.

Slavery prevented progress in all classes. The crim inal class was elevated, the higher class was degraded; in morals, in arts, and in education the tendency was

who did not own slaves, and who always and naturally the people will be ignorant. Large landed estates tures, of moneyed and other institutions-it cannot sur

eagerly devoured the coarsest fruit. The persimmon is Wan the best qualities of a race take refuge in the so bitter and coarse that hogshardly eat it, if they will femle, the end is near. The Confederacy itself expired at all, and yet it is a favorite among the people. So are in smale apparel. haws and paw paws, which the common taste rejects

story in the Arabian Nights of the man who went sevis obtained it in the garden of the Calif. illustrates the least obtained it in the garden of the Calif. illustrates the scarcity of fruit in a region well adapted to fruit. The Ben Davis apple is unequaled for all latitudes up to Indicate of animals. Much is limited and false—the diamapolis, and it originated among the yeomanry of North Carolina. It was introduced into Kentucky, Indicate of the blessed Union of the Union as the fit has been a development of his perceptives. This fit has been a development of his fit has been a developmen sacrety of fruit in a region well adapted to fruit.

By Teigraph from London to Queenstown.]

Mr. Bigelow, the American Minister at Paris, and the originated among the yeomatory of this has been a development of his perceptive. This gave a fote on the wind of Joly, which was largely at the control of the

if one gets sweaty. Spirits of hartshorn allays the bite; Another insect is called the jigger. They are mor

They are still smaller than the seed tick, and red. They get under the nails of the toes, and between the toesand when they get into the flesh it is almost impossible people who invaded Rome in such awarms, lived on the the case is painful and protracted. The jigger comes themselves.

are almost intolerable. ority of the children. Of course all these pests can be it in an unleavened state. The trouble is, that in rais avoided by cleanliness and care. In the daytime I ingit, the oran part winger before the control of the control avoided by cleanliness and care. In the -it always is dark except near the door-with the bedbugs crawling over them. I have seen nursing childketoes and flies sucked their blood or fed on old sores little experience will enable a woman to made by ticks and other vermin. Once in a while the lightest and best bread that can be imagined.

where the man lay on the bed, sick with the chills. The in a people always shows itself by a superabundance of mother and infant were on the floor, a blanket under With a births. dose of shuff in her mouth she had fallen asleen. It is At this very hour, let one go to any New-Engla

The progress a people make in civilization is measme also add. Cairo in Illinois. Their descent is marked by poverty, distress and nightly torment, till at last the eat the vermin which infests them.

explains why as many as 50 men, women and child- tion upon labor.

disinguished for learning or for invention. With male three hundred years ago. One mechanic has only

has neither the will nor physical ability to labor

A distressed and poor people never raise fruit. The while being. Like a stringed instrument he is

one may see Norwegian and Swedish women with faces a part is of bark. The Vandals and other northern same kind of bread. People whose bread does not conmatter runs out, and when they are under the toe nail tain a proper proportion of gluten cannot perpetuate There is no doubt but unbolted wheat, for out of sand and moist places. In very hot countries they a steady and desirable increase of population, is superior to any other. Many who wished to use this bread have found great difficulty in procuring it good, and have baked flat boots, anchored daytime I ing it, the bran part will get sour before the flour rises. correct this, and it contains sugar or molasses. It is and when the batch is ready to knead, add a proper proportion of bran, when both will rise together. A

The deficiency of men in New-England is accoun for by saying that the young men go West, or to sea. There is something in this, but it is not all the truth. Really fewer males than females are born. Degeneracy of polygamy sustains itself by an excess of female

The child looked as though it could not live have settled-in Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, carefully save; they educate their children and seek their cleanliness. Rome, Athens, Constanti- every honest, honorable way to get along. With the nople, and Cairo in Egypt, abound with vermin. Let capital the Yankee has acquired he hires these foreigners to do the labor his forefathers used to do, and he lives simply on his nervous energy. The time has passed tiently German girls take their places; the young Ger-

milk being drugged with tobacco is the first step; the to buy farms of their own. When married they adhere to the tips of his toes is the basis of the future man. foreigners unconsciously are awaiting their time. It is This will explain why so little feeling is shown to dumb certain to come. All wealth, all science, and whatever creatures, so shocking to Northern women. In part it makes men happy and life desirable, rest for a founda-A surprising fact recently has come to light. It is

few miles from my house, while hogs, in the yard, and that in New-England towns there are more births not two steps from the house, were eating the body of among those foreigners who do the work, than among one result: the New-England race on New-England into the water and again "shows its plumes" afar off. complexion, the narrow chest, and the fancied inability prisoners were so cruelly treated. There is not much to labor, place their vitality, notwithstanding their universal tendency to consumption is the fruit of modern habits, and families wonder why they connot be spared for the great usefulness they have prepared themselves for. Happy is that women and that family who, through what they think adversity, are obliged to labor.

Consider the fact of a learned and popular divine not daring to stir out of the house for weeks because the

> I fast. Or of another, with a national reputa-anging his clothes five times a day to meet the of the weather. At the same time, they who ir bread and who disregard wind and storm, re their bread and who disregard wind and storm, rhaps have not a change of garment, it is very doubtful whether what I am saying will in a least affect the course of the New England people, dividuals, undoubtedly, will heed the lesson, and a momer of these things happily may flash upon the neration which, through the might of labor, is desired to occupy the place of the prond people about to say away. N. C. M.

ONLY, NEAR ONANCOCK, Va., August 23, 1855. To S. WALLACE CONE. esq., President of the Young Mon' Democratic Union Club, New-York.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 14th instant reached e most opportunely. Before this you will have seen that The Richmond Eraminer has handsomely acknowl-

Attention has been drawn to your noble and patriotic purpose, and they will be approved, and be assisted by Those who love and would abide by the wise Federa

institution and the sacred Union of our ("sisterhood of" erased) States in the South, know and feel that we have "a host of freedom, which is the host of God" for our friends in the North. We will not tolerate the idea d a separation from you for an instant; and we will depend upon your faith and your devotion to cooperate with us in defending the good work of our Fathers against internal as well as external foes.

Associated with the properties of the Polympy decrements ministrate and noises that and the three bills Government ministrate and noises that and the three bills Government ministrate and the three bills Government ministrates and the three bills grant three bills

Bank Statements.

tatement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and behel.

Afterned before me this 17th day of July, 19th.

Fannaic Bett, Notary Public.

Bull's Hend Bank.—Statement of the BULL'S HEAD

Fulton Bank .- Statement of the FULTON BANK, as

enwich Bank. -Statement of the GREENWICE

at the above statement is correct, to the bast of its size!

J. J. HARBERGER, Cashler, me this 17th day of July, 1895.

Eswin F. Coast, Jr. Notary Pubac.

Munifacturers' Bank.—Statement of the MANU-FACTURERS' BANK of the City of Sew York, as required by Chap-ter 200, Laws of 283, for the week ending Saturday, the 18th day of July, 1861.

Average amount of Leans and Discounts. \$249,471 78 Average amount of Specia. 14,931 61.

Average amount of Cecalistics. 55,004 60.

Lights T. Fountain, Cashier

City and Country of New York, see: 1, James T. Fountain, Cashie of the Manufacturers' liank, being sully woren, dropes and say that the hove statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of July, 1865.

Envis F. Const., ir., Notary Public. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. Statement of MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, as required by Chapter 00, Laws of 1853, for the week endingSaturday, the 15th day of July

Average amount of Loans and Discounts. \$1,738,858 84.

Average amount of Specie \$9.000 \$1,738,858 84.

Average amount of Specie \$9.000 \$1,758,858 84.

Average amount of Crealation. \$9.000 \$0.000 \$1.

Average amount of Discounts \$1,600,800 \$7.

Crist and County \$1,600,800 \$7.

Stechards and Tailors Bank, beine daily aworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

the chance and Traders' Bank, being duly sourn, depose and say that the bove statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me this 17th day of NORDER W. YOULE, Cashler, Gas as L. Warrow, Notary Public.

Nasanu Bank, Statement of the NASSAU BANK, as required by Chapter 30. Lowe of test, for the week enlarg Sanaday, the 16th day of July, 180.

Average amount of Lomes and Discentis. \$2,849,457 69 Average amount of Specie. 183,267 69 Average amount of Carneland. 5,121 04 Average amount of Carnelands. 5,121 04 Average amount of Deposits. Prancis M Harris, Cashier of Cox and County of New York, 8. Prancis M Harris, Cashier of the Nasanu Bank, being duly sav. en, depose and say that the slaves attemments correct, to the best of my knowledge and bellef, statements correct, to the best of my knowledge and bellef. Sween before me this loth day of July, 1995.
Consultus R. Drussear, Notary Public

Sworn before me this 17th day of July, 1869. Hissay Palests, Notary Public. Oriental Sank. - Statement of the ORIENTAL BANK

Oriental Interest of the Control of Co